By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. mornic Convention of the Maine Legisla-

Boston, Friday, Feb. 6, 1852. The Democrats of the Maine Legislature met at

A motion to refer the matter of nomination for peremer to a State Convention was rejected by 60 Twenty-four members then left the hall, When Governor Hubbard was nominated by a vote

A. W. H. Clapp was elected Delegate at Large to the Baltimore Convention. A resolution to appoint Shepard Carey the other Delegate was laid on the

The Southern Mail-The Rio Grande Insur-

The Southern Mail-The Rio Grande Insurrection-Maryland Politics, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 6, 1852.

The Southern Mail is through from New-Orleans.
The papers contain further details of the movements of Caravajal, and The Evening Picayane learns
by a private letter from 870 winsville, dated 18th inst.,
that another attack on Matamoros, by the insurgents,
was hourly expected.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill
donating public lands to the Mobile and Onio Railroad Company.

Mr. Ichems, Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, has been forced by outside pressure to resign.
There is great feeling between the Loco-Foco
friends and opponents of Gov. Lowe.

The Washington Intelligencer says the Government has paid since 1823 \$285,000 for lost horses.

Arrests for Plundering the Ship Missourl.

Arrests for Plundering the Ship Missouri.

Bostos, Friday, Feb 6, 1852.

Heary G. Pittman, master of the ship Stirling, Samuel N. Dixey, master of the ship Missouri, and Augustos E. Hitchings, mate of the Stirling, were arrested here this morning and taken before a United States Commissioner, on a charge of having plundered the Missouri, (which was wrecked on the soast of Sumaira, Nev. 15, 1850.) of \$20,000 in silver. Both the Stirling and the Missouri were on the coast, and the silver at the time of the wreck was supposed to have been taken by the natives. The parties will be examined to-morrow.

The Wheeling Bridge Suit in the Pennsylva-nia Legislature.

A select Committee of nine have unan-Imously reported to the Pennsylvania House of Rep resentatives the following preamble and resolution to discontinue the noted Wheeling Bridge suit :

to discontinue the noted Wheeling Bridge suit:

Whereas, A suit has been instituted in the Supreme Court of the United State, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of procuring the abatement of the bridge across the Ohio at Wheeling, on charge of numance—and Whereas, it is understood by the Legislature that the elevation of the aforesait bridge is ninety-two feet above low water, and more than sixty feet above the common spring floods, and offers no impediment

the common spring floods, and offers no impediment to the navigation, excepting in so far that six or sev-en boats, carrying chimneys of extraordinary hight, are compelled to lower their chimneys in high water—and
Whereas. The said Wheeling bridge is nearly
three times as high above the water as the aqueduct
constructed by, and the bridges constructed under
the authority of, the Legislature of this State, at
Pittsburgh—and

as, The said Wheeling bridge is the only whereas, the said by the State of Virginia to be erected across the Onio River, and is on the direct railroad reute from the central, southern and eastern portions of the State of Pennsylvania to the west

portions of the State of Pennsylvania to the west and south-west—and
Whereas, With a knowledge of these facts, it would be unworthy the honor and dignity of this Common wealth to permit the continuance of that prosecution, deemed to be unjust to the defendants, as it is huriful to the great interests of the State of Pennsylvania; therefore, be it
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That all legal proceedings instituted against the Wheeling Bridge Company, in the name of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, be withdrawn, and that the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, instructed to cause the same to be forthwith discontinued.

CITY ITEMS.

RAPACITY ROUGH-SHOD .- Our meek and self-denying Aldermen, who were the very perfec. tion of disinterestedness last October, are playing the game of Retrenchment and Reform bravely. The moment they settled into their seats, there came a perfect shower of resolutions calling for all sorts of information, and putting all the heads of Departments to as much difficulty as possible.

Then they attempted to outlaw the doings of their predecessors, for the purpose of seizing upon several large contracts for their hungry partisans.

They next instituted a rigid inquiry into tenure of elerkships, &c., so as to grab all that could be reached in that direction; and so ferocious were they for power of appointment, that they quarreled with their own friend, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, because he had the temerity to appoint lamplighters without asking the permission of tain Aldermen and Assistants, whose own right to seats in the Hall and at the teatable is very doubtful. Aresolution was offered to turn Harry out of office on the ground of non-residence, but it did not prevail, because there was a law

They next laid violent hands upon the City Inspector's business, altering the organic law of the Department to suit their own purposes, turning out the Deputy Inspector and seizing upon the appointment of night scavengers ; so we presume these nocturnal visitors will hereafter be of the pure Loco-Foco stripe, receiving their offices as the reward of zeal at primary election rows.

But on Wednesday night, while sitting as Supervisors, the Aldermen threa ened a measure of usurpation which is of the most serious nature, and ought to open eyes of the people to the true character of these the pretended champions of Economy. This proposed measure is nothing less than the scizure of all the school money of the County, so that "the party" shall have the sole benefit of its distribution. Finding a State law in the way, they direct the Counsel of the Corporation to ask the Legislature for an act authorizing the Supervisors to examine, revise, alter, di minish from or add to the money asked for by the Board of Education, in any of the items in their esti-Board of Education, in any of the items in their esti-mate. Such an outrageous proposition needs no comment. The idea of making our schools subject to the control of a body always vidently partisan, usually corupt, and never more than ordinarily in-telligent, is worthy the party jugglers from whom it comes. We have no fears of their succeeding, but the people might as well make a note of this, and await further developments.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS UNDER THE CODE. In the case of Hugh Kelly against John B. Overton. tried before Judge Daly in the New York Common Pleas, the action was on a promissory note of \$338 35, plaintiff claiming \$300 and interest.

It appeared that Fanner. Whitney & Co., Jane McMinime & Thompson, gave their note indorsed by defendant Overton for \$335, for a bill of furniture, receiving, in fact, only \$297 99 thereof. When that note became due Overton took it up by giving the note in suit, which was afterward transferred by

McMinime & Thompson to the plaintiff. The defense was usury, the rate set up being 10 per cent. The interest included in the last note, \$3 38 for thirty days, amounted to about 12 per cent. Mr. J. Neilson, counsel for plaintiff, called Thompson, one of the payees and indorsers of the note, to

explain the mistake in the calculation of the interest. Thereupon Mr J. H. Eager, defendant's counsel, called his own client, the defendant, to contradiet Thompson, and though objection was madethe Judge held that he was competent under a provision of the case, which provides that when the as signee of a claim brings suit and calls the assignor as witness, the defendant may be a witness to testify in his own behalf.

The objection seemed to be that Thompson was not an assignor, but the Judge seemed desirous to give the Code, on that point, a liberal construction. It was objected by plaintiff's counsel that as defendant had as a defense set up usury at the rate of 10 per cent. : that must be proved aslaid, and that ough a larger amount or rate was taken or agree i upon, the defense must fail-and the Judge so instructed the Jury.

After argument, pro and con, the testimony being conflicting, plaintiff had a verdict for the amount

The decision on the former point shows progress. that on the latter adheres to the old is w strictly; but this appeared to be because of the peculiar and ture of the defense, the law as to usury being not favored, but fairly and strictly construed.

The sunken specie has been recovered, with the exception of about \$250.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Dr.
Watson, No. 382 Fourth-st. Engine Co. No. 4 was
soon on the ground and with the aid of the police of
the Fifteenth Ward succeded in extinguishing the
fames before material damage occurred to the building. The fire originated from a candle watch was
taken by some of the occupants of the premises into
a form among some clothes
Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out
in a lot of old frame stables in the rear of the Public
School building in Amoest, near Washington, which
were entirely destroyed before the flames could be Fires .- Yesterday morning about 7 o'-

were entirely destroyed before the fismes could be subdued. The firemen were early on the ground, and it was only by great exertion that they succeeded in saving the school building from injury. Loss on the stables trifling.

REAL ESTATE .- The following sales

were	made Fel	b. 4:					
Difference of		Av (Care A C	Chilton.			
Hover	and lot N	O 647 5	Vatures	16x70		\$	13
Do.	Go. do.	619	do	16170			21
Da	do	651	da	16x70.			2.7
Do.	do, on 2	O hat	near Le	rington	av . 2	1x75	n)
This	do on a	4110.41	name Gt)	25	150		103
1 lat n	n 2d-av. ne	we 22d.	94 7	0.0			2.1
1 Lot w	ear the abo	NO VEGT	do				201
t Lot or	n 14th st. 1	nar 24	av 264	103			3.1
1 100 0	a rech st.	cor O. h	4" 05	×10		-	13
1 100 0	n 45th-st 1	mar of the	100 000	anh stel	50 es	ch \$150	ě
& JULE	AR MAN. WAS A	STAR ATT	H.C	d'a	1	450	- 6
2 1018	on rear on n 46 h-st. 1	2181-80 .	av	do	4	. 450	112
2 1010	on lith av.	Car Loca	10 40 3	55×100 e	unh 27	50	0.1
3 LOUR C	sciotting.	HOWL ST		do.	do 2	70	23
	nother t	enrich.					
1 101 0	on Sinn st	manus 7	The same			*******	- 5
Igore	adictoing.	Heat 1	M MY.				-3
1 Kore	do.					******	3
1 gore	5 77th st. 1	24		-2:	******	******	83
1 101 01	0 176 a St. 1	t Ht au	HV , Co	100			15
I lot o	n 3d-av. ne	ar real	Sing dall	Phot seems			- 7
1 100 0	do.	do.	1	0			6
3 7 cd 6	orner 6th-	9 956	107111-61	25x100			2
1 lot 0	djoining,	. aca	do.	do.			- 1
			All and	da	Annie.	4105	- 2
20 July	s do. on r		107:h.e	e do	anch	100	10
10 103	s un out	25.	1 1 1	learning.	0.00	200	365

He to Bills do. on rear, on 197th-st., do. each 199, 199.

By A. J. Bleecker.

By A. J. Bleecker.

1. Determine the there are a superior of the total 19th st. between Ava. B and C. 25x103 1.591.

3. story brown at the front house and lot No. 212 31st.

1. between the house and lot No. 212 31st.

1. between the house and for away 3, 175.

1 lot on 20th at between the advant and 5th av. 2, 175.

2 lots on same street adjoining the above, each \$2,175 4,350.

1 lot on 32d st. between 5th av. and Broadway 2, 2500.

2 lots on same street adjoining the above, each \$2,500.

3 lot on 5th at between 5th and 5th avs. 2, 150.

1 lot comes of the above and 3th avs. 3, 300.

1 lot comer of 10th av and 19th avs. 3, 300.

1 lot comer of 10th av and 19th avs. 3, 300.

1 lot comer of 10th av and 19th avs. 3, 300.

1 lot on 55th at and 5th av. 3, 300.

1 lot on 55th at and 5th av. 3, 300.

t on 7 h av. rext the corner of 54th st t on 54th at, between 6th and 7th avs e bleck adjoining o. do. each \$200 lot at Peekskill. on Ma n st. 41 feet 6 ins.

55th-at, next the corner of 6th-av adjoining
on same block
adjoining
do.
on same block
sdjoining
do.
on same block
sdjoining
do.
on same b ock
adjoining

adjoining on same block adjoining, near 7th av.

頭	By A. J. Bleecker.	
931	Property known as the Church of the Holy Evan-	
飅	bloberth known as the Cunica of the Holy PARE.	.4 1
20	gelists on Vandewa'er-stS	100
-	House and leare of lot, No. 8 Stone st , 25x67	100
88	House and lot, No 106 Su livar at., 25x100	5,3
3	1 lot on 7th av. near 3 st at., 25x 100	1,7
а	1 lot on 7th-nv. near 30th-st., 25x100	1.8
38	1 do, adjoining, 25x100	1.7
w	1 do. acjoining, diator.	1.2
蝘	1 do. near 23d-st., 23x100	1.3
æ	1 do. adjoining, 24x100	1,3
	BROOKLYN.	
98	House and lot No. 23 Schermerhorn-st	4.2
a	By W. H. Franklin, Son & Co.	-852
20	House and lot No. 32 Market at . 22x85	5.9
弸	House and lot No. 32 Distret 81 22x09	
	House and icese of lot No. 141 Madison-st , 26x100	3,6
	By Cole & Chitton.	
	1 lot on 7th av., rear 35th at., 20x100	4.5

1 lot on 7th av , rear 35th at., 20x100.

1 gore adjoining.
2 on 33th-st , pear 7th av — \$750 each
1 lot adjoising, 24x98
1 on 34th-st , pear 7th av , 25x136.

1 on 34th-st , pear 7th av , 25x136.

2 opposite, 25x98.
3 gore on 7th-av , near 33d st.
1 lot cor 37th-st and Broadway, 22x96.
1 lot adjoining, 22x114.
1 lot adjoining, 22x114.
1 lot adjoining, 22x114.
1 lot adjoining, 22x118.
1 lot on 34d st , near 7th av , 25x100.
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.
1 lot on Broadway and 41st st , 25x89.
1 do, on 41st-st , near dreadway, 25x100.
2 do adjoining, 25x100.
2 do adjoining, 25x100.
2 do on 5th-av , near 53d st , 25x100.
3 do on 5th-av , near 53d st , 25x100.
4 do adjoining, 26x100 st , 25x100.
5 do adjoining, 26x100 st , 25x100.
5 do adjoining, 26x100 do adjoining, 26x100 do adjoining, 26x100 do adjoining, 26x100 do adjoining, 25x100 do adjoining, 25x100 do adjoining, 25x100 do adjoining, 25x100 do hear above each 25x100, \$45 each

do adjoining, 25x100.
do hear above, each 25x100, \$45 each.
do on 9th av. near 67th-st., 25x100.
do, on rear on 67th-st., 25x100.
do, do, near on 67th-st., 25x100.
do, do, 20x50.
do, near 8th-av., ea. 25x100.
do, adjoining 25x100.
do, do, 25x100.

bles on rest.

Houses and lot No. 728 and 739 Houston at. \$2,335 ex.
2 lots on 15th at, between 9th and 18th avs., \$1,500 ex.
1 lot on 26th at, rear of above.

CITY INDUSTRIAL CONGRES - XXXIVth Meeting-2d Year .- The Congress was called to order on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, by Vice President Willis.

Messrs E. J. Morris, J. M. Reviere, William Perival, William H. Worden, and John Forsyth were admitted as Delegates from the Yoakers Powhatan Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union, No. 3. Pre vious to their admission Dr. Young wished to inquire if it was not usual to require that all Delegates should subscribe to Art. II. of the Constitution of the Congress, otherwise that all Delegates should sustain the principles the Congress was founded upon. Mr. Kingsley thought such a proceeding unsual, and moved for the admission of the Delegates, which was seconded by William V. Barr, and adopted, and the latter trusted this should be taken as a precedent in all future cases, as the reneration of a belief in a formal test would result in no prac-

of a tener in a formal test would result in no practical good.

John L. Kingsley reported from several Committees, and requested an extension of time. The Banquet Committee were of opinion that if twenty-five members of the Congress would pledge themselves to take \$5 worth of tickets cach, a suitable festival would be get up. Mr. Deaman of the Common Council was hunting up the old memorials of the Congress, and when found, would by them before the new Board.

the new Board.

Michael Reynolds of the Printers' Union, was dede frous of knowing the number of members of the Insustrial Congress, the average attendance, and the papers which published its proceedings. To which the Vice President Willis responded that there were Ica Associations now represented in the Congress, and that each Society was entitled to free Delegates, but many Associations had not availed then selves of this privilege; some sending one, two, three, and four Delegates. At a safe estimate he supposed there were 200 bonafile members, but business and other engagements prevented the attendance of more than a moiety of these Delegates at every meeting of the Congress—a quorum, and a representation from the principal trades always appearing. As the roll of members was never called, he could not say what was the average attendance. Any paper in the city was allowed to report the proceedings of the Congress.

Mr. Batchelder, of the Printers' Union, inquired if there was no Committee in existence to notify Societies of the scale of appresentation, and the objects and advantages of the Congress for the protection of the interests of the various Labor organizations of the City He was replied to in the affirmative and informed of the names of the members of this Committee, who had been appointed from time to time since the Congress had been established, and who had also to the best of their ability urged upon the Reformers and Workingmen throughout the City the necessity of being fully and suitably represented in the Congress, Mr. Kingsley, a member of this Committee, moved he new Board.
Michael Reynolds of the Printers' Union, was de-

Mr Kingsley, a member of this Committee, moved Mr. Kingsley, a member of this Committee, moved for its discharge, and stated his reasons therefor. An explanation here, followed among several members of the Committee to solicit the election of new Delegates. Mr. William V. Barr stated that the present Committee was an efficient one, and said if all the Delegates they had procured to be elected were only present this evening, the room where the Congress was in session would be completely filled; besides, Lew Delegates were making their appearance at every meeting.

Mr. Kingsley was for appointing the entire Congress a Committee to bring up new Delegates, and longed for a full representation from each of the 200 Labor Reform organizations in and about the City, and considered this the most feasible way of procuring the election of such Delegates. The old Committee was not efficient enough.

A motion by Mr. Smith to lay the whole subject on

the table was lost, and a resolution was finally adopted instructing the Secretary to publish the name of one Delegate from each Society represented, whose duty it shall be to secure a full representation of their various institutions in the Industrial Congress, and also to secure the election of new Delegates from all Societies not at presenterpresented, and to embrace every occasion to promote resented, and to embrace every operation to promote the reputation of the Industrial Congress, both in public and in private, and the Committee to get up a Mr Croly. Chairman of the Committee to get up a Mr Croly. Chairman of Gay, Hum's recommendations.

Mr Croly. Chairman of the Committee to get up a public meeting to second Gov. Hun's recommendation for an Agricultural and Mechanical College, was granted further time.

Mr. Amerman, from a Committee to solicit the cooperation of the laborers and other trades with the Industrial Congress for a union of effort in behalf of the exertions of the Congress to abolish and purify the contracting system, &c. reported that a meeting would be held on Friday evening at Montgomery Hall, 76 Prince-st. Willism V. Barr, Michael Ryan and Michael Reynolds were added to the Committee by Mr. Willis.

Hall, 76 Prince-st. William V. Barr, Michael Ryan and Michael Reynolds were added to the Committee by Mr. William.

On taking up the order of the evening, the Woman's Rights Resolve of Henr A. Guild.) Wm. J. Young obtained the floor, and offered the following substitute:

Resolved That as the American Governments, (National and State, are Democratic in principle, they should be rendered to in form and practice and that, therefore, every individual subject to law in the Republic, or suitable age and of sound mind, and not prohibited by criminal or naturalization laws, should have the right of free suffrage erseuded and secured to hem without reference to sex.

Resolved further, That Woman being now brought into competition with is allowed in a capital and machiner; in the labor mariet, and subject to commercial oppression and derogatory prices for her labor, and that therefore she is estimed to the elective stanctive in order to induce legislation in behalf of labor and its rights.

To which Mr. Kingsley, of the Mechanics' Institute, moved to Buser; the words "or color" after "without reference to sex." Ruled out.

It was then moved to refer the whole matter to a

"without reference to sex." Ruled out.

It was then moved to refer the whole matter to a Special Committee. Lost.

Mr. Young's substitute was laid upon the table, after a few remarks from President Bailey and Mr. John White.

Mr. King-ley moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

Mr. Bailey then took the floor, and made some further illustrations of his views, conceding everything that had been claimed for woman, he would do ani in his power to prevent her from stealing his trade—printing. He, nowever, would like to introduce a resolution to the affect that she should receive all the avails of her totil, and in some branches would make woman her own employer, or something to this effect, the resolve not being reduced to writing.

Mr. John White denied the propositions laid down

Mr. John White denied the propositions laid down by the negative, and went on to demonstrate that woman was capable of working at various branches where men are now employed.

Mr. Baker de'ended woman from the aspersions that had been cast upon her.

D. G. Croiy also took the affirmative, and showed that woman was fitted for many branches of industry now exclusively occupied or men such as composing type and working at jewelry business, branches where strong and lusty men were made as effeminate as women, and incapable of hard labor. Woman was the able defender of liberty, and a graceful writer, and instanced Mrs Pulnam as one of the ablest champions of Kossuth and the Hungarian cause in this country.

Vice-President Willis wondered why more was not said in favor of Woman's Rights, if woman really ecmanded to be placed upon an equality with map.

The question on Mr. Guild's resolution being de-

ally semanded to be piaced upon an equality with man.

The question on Mr. Guild's resolution being demanded by Mr. Kingsley, it was declared lost on a vira voce vote by Vice President Smith. A division was called for, which resulted—6 in the affirmative and 9 in the negative, the question being sprung so succeedly that very few of the members voted, while

many had let early in the evening.

Mr. Kingsley offered the following resolution, which was supported by Mesers. Bailey, Barr, Sharrot, Price and Wilson, and opposed by Mesers. Smith, Reynolds, Young and Batchelder: Smith, Reynolds, Young and Batchelder:

Resolved That we recognize in the acefor of the City
Court Reons, J. W. Ricketts, a man who, from ill health,
is in need of such employment, and therefore hope he wiff
act be remixed from the station he now so fastfully fills.

A certified copy was furnished to Mr. Ricketts,
and quite a number of signatures placed on a memorial in his behalf. It seems that the new Common
Council have been recitating on the remayal of

Council have been meditating on the removal of

Mr. R.

Neil McArthur was received as a delegate from the Saddle and Harnessmakers' Association.

John White was desirous of laying on the table the following resolution, for subsequent action, but it was strongly opposed:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Congress, that any body of Reformers who are nuwilling to admit the rights of women, are, by that fact, incapable of truly asserting or defending their own rights.

Previous to adjournment, William J. Young, who voted against the resolution of Mr. Guild, asserting the social and political equality of women, moved

the social and political equality of women, moved for a reconsideration of that vote, which was sec-ended, and the Congress then adjourned. The Committee to secure the election of Dele-gates, &c., was not announced.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. - Before Judge Woodruff.—Washington Agate against Wm. M. Marston, Stanhope Marston and Frederick Frye.—To recover the amount of a note for \$225, made in 1848 by

cover the amount of a note for \$425, made in 1848 by Wm M.M., atthree months, and endorsed by Messrs. S. M. and Frye, also by Joseph Agate.

The defense is osury, in Mr. Joseph Agate, at the time of the original discount, having taken \$25 for interest; and that he, in fact, instead of plaintiff, is the real owner.

The latter was denied; it was also denied that Mr. Agate took \$25 as interest, but that he retained that am unt toward a debt due him, by the party getting lim to discount it. Verdict for defendants.

Wm H. Ellis against Parid and Joseph Newman.—
To recover value of a quantity of cigars purchased

to recover value of a quantity of cigars purchased but not delivered, already referred to. The amount claimed was \$673 and interest; but it was said that the actual amount paid on purchase (they were bought through a broker) was less than that. The Jury

through a broker) was less than that. The Jury brought in a sealed verdict, but the Court thought it irregular, and told them the simple question for them to find was for plaintiff or defendant, and if the former, the amount. They retired, and came into court with a verdict for plaintiff, \$601.65.

City of New-York against Charles H. Marshall, David G. Bailey and Luther B. Wyman.—To recover under the system as to emigrant passengers, before the law establishing the office of Commissioners of Emigratice. \$21.46, for the board of an emigrant in the Alms House for 19 weeks, at \$2 per week, from May 18 to August 1, 1846.

18 to August 1, 1846.

The suit is under a passenger bond for \$67,500 The suit is under a passenger bond for \$67,500 given by the captain and owners of the ship Yorkshire, on the lat of August, 1815, conditioned that none of 225 immigrant passengers brought at the time in the ship, should, within the period of two years next succeeding, become an expense to the City. Among said passengers bended was one entered "Thomas Adams, aged 73, place of birth and last settlement, England, owing allegance to Great Britain, and having no occupation," The person admitted to the Alms-House, in April, 1816, was described in the Alms-House, books in the same manner, and as having arrived in the Yorkshire; and suit is brought from that time to August, at the expiration of two years, although it was said he re-

ent is brought from that time to August, at the expiration of two years, although it was said he remained in the Hospital, and died there in July, 1817,
for the amount of his board.

There are about fitty similar shits to this in the
Corporation Attorney's office, against different captains and owners, entered at that time. One of them
was tried some time ago, and a verdict given for
plaintiff, but the verticit set aside on the ground that
the identity of the person at the Alms-House was
rot sufficiently made out as the one which had arived in the skip for which the bond in that suit had
been given.

cen given. A similar defense is made in the present case, and it is contended that the entry of the books in the Alms-House cannot be taken as evidence of the fact that

it is contended that the entry of the books in the Almsitouse cannot be taken as evidence of the fact that
it was the same man; also, that defendants wished
and offered to provide for those they bonded, but
were not permitted to do so.

The ches is on.

Before Judge Daly.

Edward E. Burbank agt. James W. Barker.—To regold watch and chain, worth \$125, which plaintiff
alleges he left with Solomon Silverman for the purpose of repairing, and that said S. S., without any
authority whatever from plaintiff, illegally and unlawfully delivered the said watch and chain to defendant, who received them, knowing that they were
not the property of S. S., and has converted the property to his own use, &c.

In defense, it is denied that Mr. Barker ever received the watch and chain, or had it in ownership
or possession. It was also stated by defense, that
there had been some difficulty as to goods stolen by
some persons in his employment from Mr. Barker, and
that Mr. Busteed, his counsel, went to Mr. S's, and
the latter, on a chaim made, handed to Mr. Busteed
(and not Mr. Barker) the watch and chain, Mr. Bsupposing it to be S.'s, &c. The case is on.

Superior Court .- Before Judge Oakley

Superior Court.—Before Judge Oakley.

—William D. Microby act William Monteath.—Action to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution. already referred to. The Court, in its charge, said there can be no idea that there was any fraud, or intention of it, on the part of Ald. M; the only question for the July is, whether from the circumstances, as they existed, there appeared to have been sufficient probable cause to justify the complaint Verdict for plaintiff, \$100.

Mary Shipman agt. John Locard.—To recover damages from the first mate (at the time) of the ship Bremen, for alleged assault and battery, while the ship was on her way from this pert to Manilla.

The plaintiff is a young woman, a native of Ireland, who went on board, as alleged, as waiting maid to the captain's lady, who, with her children, went in the ship, and that the captain afterward wished her to perform the duties of sawardess. She charges that she was reverely assaulted by defendant, put in irrors, and confined to her state room, and that at Marilla she was treated ill, and compelled to remain on board the vessel alone among the men. Another suit, judging from the opening, has been brought; the present is for the assault md battery.

Capt. Staples, of the ship, t appears, died at Ma-

nilla, and Mr. Lockhard brought the vessel, as Captain, home.

The testimony of a seamen showed, that plaintiff had been assaulted, also placed in irons, as charged. In defense, it was said that plaintiff shoped as stewardess, but after the vessel got out, refused to do duty as such, and the Captain, after waiting a reasonable time and finding her still persist in her refusal, caused her to be placed in irons, and that defendant, in the burse he took, did nothing but what was his duty as to orders and the proper discipline of the ship.

A wilkess, who was supercargo and charterer of the ship, testified that plaintiff, on his first going on

A wilness, who was supercargo and charterer of the ship, testified that plaintiff, on his first going on board, stated to him, that she had been to sea before as stewardess, and Mrs Staples, in answer to aquestion, said that plaintiff was stewardess of the ship, that she subsequently refused to do duty, and the Captain told her he would be compelled to punish her if she did not. She was subsequently placed in her state-room in irons. The witness also said, that she afterwards gotthe irons off and threw them overboard. The case is on.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS - Thurs

day-Before the Recorder, and Ald. Compton and Tweed. Trial Continued.-The trial of John Terrell, Trial Continued.—The trial of John Terrell, indicted for a violent assault and battery upon the person of Capt. White, of the British ship Pinota, was continued from yesterday: the defense endeavoring to prove that the Captain, in the first place, assaulted him. He, however, failed in doing so, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, recommending him to the mercy of the Court in consequence of the severe marked he had sustained from a blow given by the Captain after he had been assaulted by the accursed, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25, and this being done he was discharged.

Picaded Guilty.—Margaret Barn, indicted for Grand Larceny in stealing disthing to the value of \$20, the property of Mrs Dillik, pended guilty to a Peut Inscrepy. The Court thought proper to accept the plea and the prisoner was sent to the City prison for 30 days. The Court then adjourned for the day.

LECTURES.

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN DESTINY.

LECTURE IV BY REV. DR. DEWEY. The Fourth Lecture of this course, on Thursday night, was on the Human Soul, in reference to its capacities for spiritual culture. We have already, said Dr. Dewey, considered the physical organ zation of man ; we come now to the soul itself, which is as distinct from that organization as if it were slready enthroned in heavenly splendors. Admitting that the body, in the present state, is essential to the operations of the soul, we are not therefore authorized to assert their identity. They are essentially distinet in their nature, and no sophistical adroitness can make them one. Bone, sinew, and brain exist in intimate connection with thought, feeling, and conscience; but to say that they are the same is as absurd as to maintain that because the eye cannot see without light, the eye and light are identical.

Nor do I acknowledge any special obscurity in the subject. Indeed, we are more strictly cognizant of the existence and action of the mind, than we are of the existence and action of matter. If we could examine the consciousness of a child, I presume, we should find that he regarded his body as no less extrancous to himself, than if it belonged to another plant. He feels that his soul is his own, but that is more than he knows in regard to his foot. Philosophers have denied the existence of the material universe, but no one in his senses has ever doubted his own existence. We are better acquainted with the action of our spiritual nature, than we are with the rationale of physical effects. I have a far better comprehension of the process by which, from the comparison of two truths, I deduce a third, than I have of the process by which combustion is produced on the application of heat.

On any theory of the human soul, the problem of its faculties and capacities is one of extreme interest. Even if you suppose that it is inert, helpless, morally dead, prior to the exercise of a divine influence, by which it is regenerated in beauty and power, there must be a curious and wonderful machinery, upon which that influence operates, and through which the agency of a celestial unction is manifest. But, for my own part, said Dr. D., I cannot admit the intrinsic evil of the human soul. As it comes from the hands of the Creator, it is gifted with noble and sublime endowments, an object of awe and admira-tion, and born for a high and holy destiny.

The soul is presented in a three-fold aspect, that is to say, as possessing intellectual, aesthetic, and moral faculties. In each of these spheres, we per-ceive its celestial origin and its lofty end.

In the field of intellect, the soul has the power of perceiving intuitive truths, and deducing others by process of reasoning. There are certain primary inborn ideas, fixed and bedded in the very nature of the soul, like unity, identity, substance, cause and effect, and the like, which need no demonstration and are perceived by their own light. Others are the fruit of consecutive and analytic ratiocination. -a faculty of the richest results and most important bearings. Then there is the vast domain of science, both mental and physical, which presents such an admirable illustration of the greatness of the soul We cannot even follow the researches of great

admirable illustration of the greatness of the soul We cannot even follow the researches of great writters in this field without a thrill of emotion. When I ponder over the lucid pages of Dugald Stewart, that most sublime modern philosopher, to whom such a just and eloquent tribute has been paid by Sir James Mackintosh, I feel as if I were a head tailer and can only give vent to my ineffable feelings by striding across the room.

Nor should we confine the range of knowledge within the narrow limits of book learning. The brazen clasps of a monkish volume, or the purple covers of a fashionable production of the day, cannot comprise the intellectual treasures of the universe. The common sense of the people is the spontaneous utterance of the soul. It embodies a fund of wisdom in terse oracles. More pregnant than the deductions of literature, the proverbs of the multitude assert the best experience of ages. It is in varn to search in libraries for maxims of pointed brevity and massive wisdom like the old sayings, "Honesty is the best policy," "Handsome is that handsome does," "Time and tide wait for no man," and the like. The distinction between common sense and philosophy has been strikingly illustrated by the celebrated French Eelectic, Jouffroy. Common sense, he remarks, sees; philosophy observes. Common sense, he remarks, sees; philosophy observes. Common sense he remarks, sees; philosophy observes. Common sense he remarks, sees; philosophy observes, common sense is theories, which humanity receives or rejects, in proportion to their agreement or disagreement with common sense.

The aeathetic faculties are those by which we obtain the perceptions of beauty. They form an integral and most important portion of the human soul. Diffused over the wide expanse of the universe, in the lofty come of the sky, on the towering peak of the mountain, in the gentle loveliness of the valley by the river side, and in the proportions and expression of the human form, beauty challenges a proungit memoration and exerts a powerful

high is the ministry of music—music on whose soar-ing wing we rise to colestial costacles, join in the choral hymn of the unseen spheres, and forget the choral hymn of the unseen spheres, and rogs are miseries and meannesses of earth. I have heard music called voluptuous, but I have never heard voluptuous music. No impure emotion can be excited by its refining strains. Its irfluence is soft, purifying, and exciting. Heppy the family in which the love of music reigns. It erects an altar in the miost of the bousehold, and summons angelic priestesses to its injustry.

of the bousehold, and summons angelic priestesses to its ministry.

Under the remaining topic, that of the moral faculties of the soul, Dr. D. presented a series of vivid pictures, illustrating the power of conscience. I do not at this time propose any theory, said ne, with regard to the origin and development of this power. Its existence and terrible energy are not set aside by differences of theory. We may believe with Harties, that conscience is derived saiely from sensation and the association of ideas, with Adam Sanith, that it is the product of sympathy, or with Paley, that it is founced on the perception of intility; in either case, the facts are the same, the distinction of right and wrong is acknowledged; and conscience remains with its directive, anthoritative, and executive power. Each of these heads was treated at length by the lecturer in several interesting remarks, of which we cannot make room even for the slightest sketch.

In conclusion, Dr. D replied to the objection that In conclusion, Dr. D replied to the objection that with all the endowments of humanity, it had as yet accomplished nothing worthy of its nature. It would seem to some that man was created merely to nuitiply his race, without any view to his spiritual culture. But we must consider that the most degraced nations are not without traces of their high ceeting; and that we must judge by the most successful specimens, and not by evident failures. With all the short-comings of humanity, nothing in the whole range of creation, it so glorious as the no-hest manifestations of human character. A good said hoble man is a sublimer object tusin the starry heavens, with their blue infinitude of splendor; more refreshing than the breath of morn on the first approach of returning light; more byely than the most beautiful aspects of the natural landscape. But such a man shows what Humanity was born for and what it may become. In conclusion, Dr. D replied to the objection that

GEOLOGY

BY DE ANTISELL The first of a course of Lectures on Geology was delivered by Dr. ANTISELL, at Clinton Hall, on Wednesday evening to a very enlightened and attentive audience. We regret that we are not able to present our readers with a full report.

After a brief introduction, the Doctor remarked

that Geology occupied an intermediate position, be-

tween Astronomy and History-Astronomy teaching

us of the motions of our planet, and History giving

us an account of its changes from a certain period, while Geology commences at that period and writes the bistory back to the creation. Astronomy infers from the shape of the Earth that it was once a plastic mass. Geology proves that it office existed as a mass of mailer in a fused state, and that it now is only surrounded by a crust of the thickness of a hundred miles. This is proved by the fact that water, from springs a distance below the earth's surface, is always warm-that the temperature is raised one degree in fifty feet as we approach the center. And in mines that have been suck 2,000 feet, rocks are sume perceptibly warm to the hand. The existence of volcanors is a strong proof of this, matter having from throw out by them to fuse no the state in which it was found would require a temperature of 4.600 degrees would be obtained, which is much above that of which we can have any adequate conception. This grout is formed of a mineral substance composed of quartz, felespar and mica—known as granile. This is found on the hthest points of mountains, and nothing has ever been found below it. In it as a tessin repore all later formations or subsidary locks, which are chiefly mica state and clay state—the mica being of older formations. These are never found more than seven miles in depth, that being the greatest eighth of the coal formation in Pennsylvania, although they cover an immense area of surface. Every shower carries with it from the hilt tops, in a pulverized or titurated state immense quantities of mineral substance which are conveyed by the rivers to the sea, where deposits are made—which always determine the nature of the contry over which it evisers flow. If granite abounds hearly pure, sand is found; if state or more alluvial composition, then the deposits are more like mid. When the tide is stronger than the current, these deposits are not made at the emboenderre, but on the banks large quantities produce hills, which after a long period of pressure and heat become sedimentary rocks, in which are often found fossil remains and traces of vegetable formations. Immense quantities of mineral matter are thus deposited. From mensurement, it is calculated that the Rhine carries down upon its waters 400 tuns daily, the deposits from which have formed the whole of the Netherlands. The Ganges transports a much greater amount, being four hundred and fifty millions of tuns daily of fine much which is carried far into the sea. The Nile leaves on its banks, at its annual overdowing, two inches in depth of deposits. The Amazon muddless the sea into which it lows that gives the Yellow River of the history of th

COMMON LAW ... A LECTURE. BY OGDEN EDWARDS.

Hon. Coden Edwards delivered the introductory lecture before the Law Institute, on Wednesday night, at the New City Hall, to rather a thin audience. Some one hundred gentlemen, we presume of the legal profession, were in attendance, and considering that fact, perhaps, the audience was a large one. The lecturer began by saying that the Common Law embraced, first, the principle of Justice, and secondly, the principle of Municipal Jurisprudence, as forming the cradle of our liberties even on this soil. Alfred of England is the founder of the Common Law It is nearly a thousand years old. He was an Anglo-Saxon. The Saxons were the great and successful fob of the Romans. Shortly after came the Danes. He finally overthrew them, and is therefore considered not alone the founder of the Common considered not alone the founder of the Common Law, but of the English monarchy. Hume bears testimony to the genius, wisdom, prudence and heroism of Aifred. Such is liame's character. In Aifred's will he said it was just that England should continue as free as its thoughts. He organized the Government so as to guard the people against the encroachments of himself and his successors. This principle is embedded in the Trial by Jury. By that institution the great prerogative of the administration of justice was referred to the people. Nor was this all: he gave to the people the right to elect their own Justices, their own Sheriffs, and their own fundreds. He also gave them the Militta, and in fact formed, one thousand years ago, a republican monarchy—The Common Law has ever been considered the grand charter of the liberties of England.—The English knew that their security was the security of ciernal justice. William of Normardy abregated the Common Law, but from time to time its integrity vicid rated inself up to the days of the Stuarts. But in their reign the strug-Law, but of the English monarchy. Hume bears The English knew that their security was the security of cernal justice. William of Normandy abrogated the Common Law, but from time to time its integrity vincil-aced riseif up to the days of the Stuarts. But in their reign the struggle between the aw and the despotism of their noise brought on the Revolution which reestablished the preeminence of the Common Law. In our own country, the first seeds of the Common Law. They field from their own country during the struggles of the Revolution, and brought here nitable the principles of the Common Law. In political freedom the Common Law is the test and the limit of Anglo-Saxon effort. See the difference between them and the Colis of France. When the French break loose, they break loose from all. They know not where to stop. They are wild, intractable and unmanageable. But when the Anglo-Saxons break loose they know where to stop, where to found a basis, and where to rest—the Common Law. The Common Law has been a nursing mother, a guardian angel to Liberty. During Gromwell's administration. Common Law was never administered with more rigar and integrity. But it was a plant too tender to fourish uncer his iron sway, and in his time it ceased. But it soom revived, and Lord Coke sail that he never keep the histon sway, and in his time it ceased. But it soom revived, and Lord Coke sail that he never keep the histon of the law, but of the privation of the law, but they are evils not of the law, but of the prevensions and passions of men. While the Common Law provides for all public rights, it also provides for the effectment of those rights—for the practice of the Courts and the rules of evidence. The effect of the Courts and the rules of evidence. The effect of the Courts and the rules of evidence. The effect of the Courts and the rules of evidence. The effect of the Courts and the rules of evidence. The effect of the Courts and the rules of evidence. The effect of the Courts and the rules of evidence. The effect of the Courts and the rules of evidence. The effect of th

caprice of government. After a few further re-marks as to the difficulty of imparting general in-terest to such a subject, the lecturer concluded amidst general cheers.

CATBOLIC INSTITUTE.—The lecture before this Society on Thursday night was by Rev. Augustus J. Thebaud, Vice President of St. John's College, Fordbam, and a prominent Jesuit. His subject was "Pius VII and Napoleon." The discourse was mainly a recapitulation of historical facts, with the deduction that Napoleon was not so great a power as Pius, and that the excommunication held over the Emperor's head by the Pope was the cause of the former's downfall. The lecturer considered the storms which met Napoleon in Russia to have been sent by God expressly to revenge the indignities which Pius had received at the hands of the Emperor, but the lecturer thought if Napoleon had repented and returned to the bosom of the Church he might even then have recovered his power. Dr. T. referred to the humbugging of Pius by Napeleon in the matter of certain papers signed by his Holiness just before his restoration ; and the great grief of the infallible Head of the Church when he found that the crafty warrior had outwilled him. The general deduction was that, sooner
or later, all rulers must go down if they oppose or fail
to revere the Pope, that certain destruction would
follow excommunication; and that no circumstances can possibly happen by which the
Papacy can be permanently overthrown;
in fact, that Gcd is always on the side of
the Pope, and not, as Napoleon said, on the
side of those who have the heaviest artillery. In
conclusion, the lecturer considered Lauis Napoleon
as a prince raised up by the hand of God for the
glory of the Church, and said that he had been called
by more than seven militions of Frenchmen who, in
the act of casting they ballots for him, were directly
inspired by the Almighty. This opinion was received with hearty cheers. The lecturer hoped
that Louis Napoleon would go on under the auspices and the faith of the true Church, to restore France,
and through her all the earth, to the bosom of the
holy Father who now fills the Chair of St. Peter and
keeps the keys of Heaven and Heil, at Rome. We
have only given a brief to son the town. Church when he found that the crafty warrior had outhave only given a brief tels of the Rev. speaker's remarks, it being impossible to appreciate his meaning at the instant because of his strong Franch accent, and his meanuscript having been pronounced by himself unterly illegible to a stranger.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ATTEMPT AT SUSCIDE. - About 12 o'clock on Wednesday a girl named Silvia Cole attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a dose of arsenic. She resided with Mrs. Williams on Pacific-st, near She resided with Mrs. Williams on Paciacat, near Smith, and alleges as the cause of her conduct that her affections had been slighted by one of the opposite sex. Antidotes were administered by Drs. De Wolf and Benedict, and in the evening she was taken to the Hospital, where, after further medical treatment, she was enabled to speak and gave her reasons for wishing to make a way with herself. She appeared solicitons, however, as to her fate and expressed the hope she would recover, which is probable, although she was not considered entirely out of danger last evening.

DISTURBANCE ON A FERRY-BOAT.-James McGahey was brought before Justice King on Thursday afternoon charged with improper conduct on board one of the Fulton ferry boats, for which it appeared he had been assaulted by one of the hands. At other of the employees, named John McLaughlin, also came up and between the two McGahey was most outrageously beaten. The Justice, considering he had been sufficiently punished, discharged him, and held McLaughlin, for an unwarrantable assault, to bail in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace for three months.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

Fire. - Shortly after 2 o'clock on Thursday merning a fire broke out in the old building next door to the corner of Messerole and Leonard-ets., formerly occupied as a butcher's shop. Owing to the dry material of the building, it was almost totally enveloped in flames before the engines arrived on the ground. They succeeded, however, in saving the dwelling-house of Mr. F. Karcher, immediately adjoining, as well as the building on the other side of the conflagration, from destruction.

Post Office Robbery of the drawer of the New York State Bank in the Post-Office in this city, has been opened by the United States officer. This morning John Heaney, the young man who presented the check drawn by Mr Hamilton, to the paying teller of the State Bank, was brought below Commissioner Hilton, when Cashier Plumb, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Allen testified, but no new facts were elicited. The check presented was originally made payable to J. B. Plumb, but when presented that name was erased and J.R. Smith Or ocaror substituted. Mr. Plumb etated that he had examined some specimens of the hand-writing of the bey which he had made after his arrest, and that on comparing them with conformement on the check, he was of the opinion that they were both written by the same person. He will, doubtless, be held for trial, and as the next term of the United States District Court will be held at Rochester in May next, be will probably be tried at that place.

[Alb. Ev. Jour. 5. POST OFFICE ROBBERY .- The investiga-

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. -Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1852.-No. 98. Myra Clark Gaines, appellant, as Richard Relf et al.—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Campbell for the appellant.

William Wells, formerly a police officer of Baltimore, has been tried at Washington, and convicted of murder in the first degree, in shooting a boy at the Navy-Yard.

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SCRYM-GKOUR, late of the City of New York Silversmith, deceased, to present the same, with rouchers thereof, to the subcriber, at his office, No. 7 Naseau et, in the City of York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1657

JAMES S. THAYER,

117 lawsmS

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Sur-A. FURSUANCE, of an order of the Sur-grants of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROGKR FAL-CONER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to pre-sent the same, with rouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 5 Mangar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Twenty-Sixth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the Twenty-Sixth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the Twenty-Sixth day of January, 1853, j24 law6m8* EDWARD FALCONER, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS WYNNS, late of the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Ridwin Coffin, at his residence, No. 25 27th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated September 19, 1651.

Dated September 19, 1641.
EDWIN COFFIN.
s20 law6mS* I "ANCIS VINTON. Executors. N PURSUANCE of an order of the N PURSUANCE 61 an order of the

R Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby
given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS
O'NIFL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John G. Gottsberger, Jr., at his store, No. 12 Centre-street, in the City of
New-York, on or before the First day of March next,
Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of August, 1831.

JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr., Administrators,
JCHN O'NIEL.

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IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the Canty of New-York, notice is here-by given to all persons having claims against ANNE HAMILTON, late of Northampton, Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at he office, No. 41 Liberty-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June next. Dated New-York, the fifth day of December, 1851.

d6 law@m5* MARCUS WILBUR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN WYMES, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 138 Bowery, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of April acut.—Dated New-York, the third day of October, 1851.

HUGH KELLY, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Sur-N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby
given to all persons having claims against MARY GROSTMWATTE, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased,
to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber,
at his effice, corner of Bowery and 3d-st., in the City of
New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of April
next - Dated New-York, the sizeenth day of October, 1851ols law5mS* WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of New York,
at its present section, for Act of Incorporation, to be
at just the FLAX and HEMP DRESSING COMPANY,
with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing
the same to \$400,000.

NOTICE is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN R. SIMONSON. late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to white the ame, with the vauchers thereof, to the rubscriber. Francis B. Birrker, at worders thereof, to the rubscriber. Francis B. Birrker, in the office, in the County Clerk's Office, in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1th day of July next.

Dated Jan. 9, 1852.

Dated Jan. 9, FRANCIS B. STRYKER.

jie lawing HANEAH SIMONSON. Reconters